



# LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—February 24, 1911.

NO TIME FOR FENCE WALKING.  
IMPORTANT FACTS ON SHIP SUBSIDY.  
THE CASE OF JOHN MITCHELL.  
LOOKS LIKE GOOD NEWS.  
WITH THE SOLONS.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR UNION  
AND  
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR



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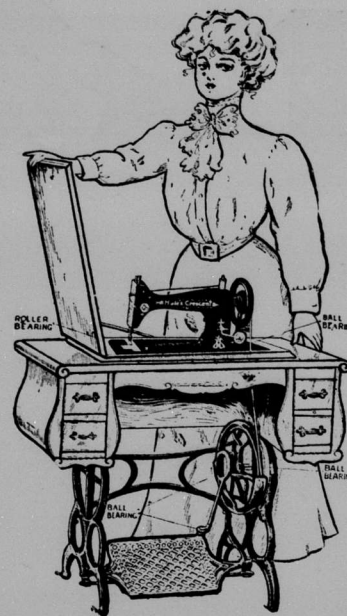
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# LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

Vol. X.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1911.

No. 2

## THE FIGHT AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS.

Associations for the prevention of tuberculosis have been formed in Cuba, Porto Rico and Trinidad. In Cuba there are over 40,000 deaths from tuberculosis every year, and the death rate from this disease is nearly three times as high as in the United States. In Porto Rico there are over 6000 deaths every year out of 1,000,000 inhabitants. In Trinidad, the death rate from tuberculosis in Port-of-Spain, the only place where figures are available, was 4.75 per 1000 in 1909, nearly three times the rate in New York City. Conditions in the other islands of the West Indies, where no active campaign against tuberculosis has been undertaken, are even worse. The chief reason for this high mortality is found in the unsanitary, dark, and poorly ventilated houses of the natives of the islands.

In Denmark the campaign against tuberculosis has been carried on systematically since 1895. The reporting of living cases of tuberculosis in Denmark has been more successful than in almost any other country of the world. The death rate from pulmonary tuberculosis has fallen from 19.32 to 13.33 per 10,000 from 1895 to 1908. There is now one sanatorium for every 1244 inhabitants and every tuberculosis patient is assured of treatment at a cost within the reach of anyone. The state pays three-fourths of the expense of treatment and the patient or his community the remaining one-fourth.

The Italian Government, on account of the number of tuberculosis cases among the Italian emigrants sent back from America, has appointed boards of examiners at the seaports, whose duty it is to report the arrival of tuberculous persons. These are then kept under observation in those places where they settle, to prevent further spread of the disease. The erection of new sanatoria and other tuberculosis institutions is being urged in Italy, and the number of beds for consumptives has been considerably increased.

Consumptives in Syria are treated today much in the same way as the lepers have been for the last 2000 years. Tuberculosis is a comparatively recent disease among the Arabs and Syrians, but so rapidly has it spread that the natives are in great fear of it. Consequently when a member of a family is known to have the disease, he is frequently cast out and compelled to die of exposure and want. A small hospital for consumptives has been opened at Beyrout under the direction of Dr. Mary P. Eddy.

The anti-tuberculosis movement was started in Hungary in 1894, and in 1898 there were five institutions for the treatment of consumption. Today the campaign is encouraged and financed by the Government, and over 200 different agencies are engaged in the fight. A permanent tuberculosis museum has been established at Budapest and a carefully conducted campaign of education is being carried on.

According to a recent report by Dr. Conrad Biesalski of Berlin, there are 75,000 cripples in the German Empire out of a population of 60,500,000. Over 50,000 of the cripples are in need of proper treatment. Dr. Biesalski states that in 15 per cent of the cripples examined their deformity was due to tuberculosis of the bones and joints, and that there were 10,000 such children in great need of medical treatment. He advocates the establishment of seaside sanatoria for this latter class of cripples.

The "Labor Clarion" represents the trade union in its varied activities, according to the declaration of principles of the American Federation of Labor. Municipal ownership, the initiative, referendum and recall, as well as other progressive movements, are advocated.

## No Time For Fence Walking

There is a great deal of dissatisfaction on the Pacific Coast over the Asiatic immigration question. The public prints state that a treaty is about to be negotiated between the United States and Japan, and that the latter country insists upon the elimination of our right to take such action as we deem best concerning our own business.

In addition to this unsettled feeling, there are doubts about the subject matter as applied directly to San Francisco.

If the Panama-Pacific International Exposition is to be paid for at the rate of unrestricted Asiatic immigration, then the price is too high.

The use of the soft pedal in more directions than one in the State of California implies a willingness to "stand in" with the powers that be, and it is generally understood that the "success" of the exposition is the reason given for inactivity.

Far better no exposition than the introduction of hundreds of thousands of Japanese and Hindus into the States that line this continent's western shore. If we must have this influx in return for a brief period of show and glory, then it should be remembered that after the lights have died out and the crowds have dispersed, we will be face to face with a matter-of-fact, cold world, and that, added to other problems, is the racial difficulty that has haunted us for so many years.

After shouting themselves hoarse for a long time, some of our friends have discovered that Asiatic immigration is a question that concerns Congress alone. The reason given is that the supreme law-making body has the power to admit or exclude immigrants. That, of course, is conceded.

If Japan wanted to adopt laws that best suited its people, it is doubtful whether objections from the United States would have the least weight in reversing action. And the same applies to other countries.

The reasons why Asiatic immigration is undesirable are numerous. They have been frequently told. This country will regret the day when there is the least willingness to admit Chinese, Japanese or Hindus.

It is to be hoped the Federal Government will refuse to give up any of those rights that inhere in the people, and which are paramount to the desires of foreign nations.

It would be well for Californians to watch carefully the movements of those who can in any way affect the Asiatic problem.

The gravity of the situation and the tendency to compromise for fleeting fame, warrant a demand for that definite action that will mean white supremacy in this nation.

## THIRTY YEARS IN THE MOVEMENT.

By H. M. Burnet.

### Letter No. 5.

The question often comes up concerning membership attendance at the regular meetings.

Every union has this trouble of getting their members to interest themselves in the routine work. This subject is one that should receive more thought and consideration than has been given in the past.

There is nothing that I know of that is more demoralizing or that will tend to weaken the power of a union than indifferent attendance at the meetings. To overcome this I would suggest that the central body offer a substantial prize to the union man or woman offering the best solution for securing attendance at meetings. It is just possible that some genius might solve the riddle.

Another bugbear is the question of dues and assessments. Most of the people joining a union seem to think that their whole duty begins and ends with that act. They imagine that by simply becoming a member they should immediately be handed a steady job, in the best shop, and have the highest wages paid, that the business agent should come to them either at their home or place of business, and collect their dues, and keep them informed of everything concerning the organization.

Of course there are some who even look for greater favors. I allude to the class who pay an initiation fee, get a receipt, and on the strength of this seek to derive all the benefits of unionism for a year or two. Men of this stamp are low-down pirates. They thrive off the sacrifice of men, women and children, who suffer privation and want, to secure humane conditions.

No man can conscientiously plead ignorance for this offense. He should be shunned and despised by all honest men. His very act of making an application for membership, and then failing to complete the act and pay dues, shows him to be a sneak thief and rascal unworthy the confidence and society of respectable people.

It is an unfortunate circumstance that there are some employers who seemingly dote on this kind of alleged manhood. It exists and will until the time comes when the employer comes to the realization of a truth so old that history from Adam's time has tabulated it. And that is, "A man who will rob or defraud his brother will likewise do up his master."

Years in the movement teach me that low dues, assessments and high initiation fees are another combination that many a craft has fallen down on. As previously stated, it takes money to carry on a business, and unionism is a very large business. It reaches out into various fields, and must necessarily continue to.

At present fully one-half of labor is not employed on a living basis, and in order that all labor may be so employed, a vast amount of work remains to be done.

Hours must be shortened in order that all may get a share.

Unlawful trusts in restraint of products must be dissolved.

Illegal importation of labor must be stopped.

Laws and enactments in favor of monied aristocracy must be wiped from our statute books.



The very Government itself must be entirely changed.

This is the business of unionism. This is what every union man has got to finance and accomplish. There must be no drones in the union hive.

To accomplish this, initiation fees must be low. Get every man or woman worker within the fold.

High dues is the next great point at stake. Every union man can afford to pay a reasonable interest on the profits he receives from the benefits derived from joint bargaining. When the money is in the national or international treasury, you know there is a war chest. With it in your own pocket it burns, evaporates, and you haven't got it when the assessment comes on.

Cut out the assessment proposition altogether. Put an even assessment in the form of dues in your national treasury, and levy a per capita upon that. This plan costs each and every one a few cents. The other plan of high initiation, low dues and frequent assessments costs the intelligent membership dollars, and the unintelligent members dodge it.

Another source of great waste of funds is the supporting of beneficiary and non-beneficiary members, when on strike or on a lockout, by the payment of strike wages. Unionism has about outgrown this fool policy. There has never been a strike or lockout of any duration yet, but if the money paid in weekly benefits had been previously invested in good farming land, that land would not have supported every man on strike 500 per cent better than did the money paid in weekly benefits.

Besides this, the men would have been better taken care of, the capital would still be theirs, and ready for further use. Its value would increase, and, best of all, our enemies would not get it in the form of rent, food and clothes, to fight back with.

There are fifty unions in San Francisco who could today purchase from one to three hundred acres of good farming land, equip it and put it in shape to take care of five hundred or more men and families, and when not used for this purpose it could be made to produce a handsome profit. It could also be a home for old, sick, or disabled members, relieving them of the necessity of competing or working for less than the scale, or from becoming charges on the public, or a suicide's grave.

(To be continued.)

#### ORPHEUM.

A splendid instance of the enterprise of the Orpheum management is shown in the announcement of next week's attractions. Elbert Hubbard, popularly known as Fra Elbertus, the Sage of East Aurora, has been tempted into vaudeville for an exclusive engagement. Bird Millman will appear with her premiere wire artists. Fresh from European triumphs come the world-famous Empire Comedy Four—Leonard, Cunningham, Roland and Joe Jenny. Walter Graham will present a distinct novelty which he calls his "Manikin Music Hall." Next week will be the last of the Boudini Brothers, Welch, Mealy and Montrose, Lawrence and Fitzgerald, and Helena Frederick and Company in the condensed version of "The Tales of Hoffman."

There came to the home of a Santa Cruz man an addition to the family in the shape of triplets. The proud father hailed the first man who came along the road and asked him in to see them. The man, who was an Irishman, seemed greatly interested in the infants as he looked them over, lying in a row before him. "What d'ye think?" asked the parent. "Well," pointing to the one in the middle, "I think I'd save that one."

"When the fight begins within himself a man's worth something."—Browning.

#### Men and Measures

Carl Browne is issuing his "Labor Knight" for the benefit of the legislators and others sojourning in Sacramento. It is described as "the only perambulating paper printed in the world; has been published from San Francisco to Boston; published wherever Carl goes and when he chooses." Mr. Browne addressed the populace on the streets of Sacramento last Saturday evening, and was ordered to desist by the Chief of Police. When asked if he had a permit, Mr. Browne responded "Yes, from Nature that gave me birth, and the Constitution." As he had talked for two hours, the order of the police was complied with, but later a permit was secured and a talk made for the I. W. W. men en route to Sacramento.

James D. Grahame, who has severed his connection with the Asiatic Exclusion League, lectured in Sacramento a few weeks ago on "Immigration, Its Evils and Otherwise."

A petition is being circulated by members of different unions in Reno, Nevada, asking the authorities to remove the municipal tax on articles manufactured in that city. It is held that if the tax were removed, it would result in outside capital being invested in manufactories, and that much good would result to the community therefrom.

The Senator in Sacramento who says that he doesn't come from a district controlled by organized labor, and that the unions want too much, should remember that the eight-hour law for women (the reason why he spoke as he did) concerns the unorganized far more than the organized. The women in unions have the eight-hour day in many instances, and they are fighting for those of their sex who are not as fortunately situated. The Senator has not considered the question from this angle, or he would not have uttered the remarks credited to him in the press.

Leon Yanckwich, LL.B., is Assemblyman T. F. Griffin's private secretary. In the struggle now pending for an eight-hour law for women, Mr. Yanckwich has given his attention to the legal end of the controversy, and has compiled decisions from all over the country showing that the contemplated legislation is both justifiable and has met with the approval of the judges who have been called upon to render decisions. For all of which the gentleman is to be cordially thanked.

Andrew Carnegie told a group of working girls in New York City that the only right a man has to wealth lies in his acquiring it by some useful labor. He then kindly laid the blame for some of the "lapses" of his partners on their wives. There is no apparent effort coming from Mr. Carnegie to get rid of all his money, if it is his only because of "useful labor" performed. Some of us think that the "useful labor" was contributed by others, and that Mr. Carnegie is reaping the benefits of their toil. In this way he has acquired his millions, and is now able to indulge in those platitudes so dear to the millionaire-heart.

The Rev. Charles R. Brown, formerly of Oakland and an active supporter of the trade-union cause, is the new first vice-president of the Religious Education Association, which is to convene shortly in the city of St. Louis.

The New York "Call" of February 16th says that Harry C. Parker is leading President G. W. Perkins of the Cigar Makers' International Union by nearly 3000 votes in the count of one-fourth of the total vote. It intimates that Samuel Gompers will be defeated for first vice-president of the organization, but probably the wish is father to the thought.

Henry George, Jr., addressed the Idaho Legislature last Saturday. He is to speak in Portland, Oregon, early next month.



The remainder of the BUNSTER-SAXE stock of Carpets and Furniture is now being sold at the STERLING sales rooms.

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## The "LABOR CLARION'S" Forum



### IMPORTANT FACTS ON SHIP SUBSIDY. By Walter Macarthur in the San Francisco "Star"

The passage of the Ship Subsidy bill in the United States Senate by a vote of 40 to 39, the deciding vote being cast by the Vice-President, illustrates the questionable processes to which the friends of that measure have resorted throughout its long history.

It is pointed out that the action of the Vice-President is without precedent in the history of the Senate. The usual custom of casting the deciding vote in the negative seems to be best adapted to such an occasion, upon the principle that where a majority does not exist, it is better to let a question rest than to take action by "cutting the Gordian knot." Questions settled in that way are not likely to be settled right.

However that may be, the vote in the Senate shows the wide disparity of opinion that exists on the Ship Subsidy question. This division is due not so much to a disagreement on the question itself or the methods proposed to settle it, as to the radically different premises upon which the proponents and opponents of Ship Subsidies take their stand. A glance at the fundamentals of the subject will aid the reader in reaching conclusions.

The argument for Ship Subsidies is based upon certain specific charges. First, it is said that the United States has no merchant marine. This fact (assuming it to be a fact) is said to be due to two general causes, i. e., "greater cost of construction" and "greater cost of operation" of American ships, as compared with the ships of other nations.

These may be said to constitute the premises of the Ship Subsidy men. To the extent that these premises are well founded, the argument for Ship Subsidies may be accepted, at least as a purely business proposition. To the extent that these premises are disproved by the facts, the argument for Ship Subsidies is itself disproved.

What, then, are the facts concerning the existence or non-existence of the American merchant marine? Standing out as clearly and irrefutably as official figures can present it is the fact that the American merchant marine is the second largest in the world, being exceeded only by that of Great Britain. "Lloyd's Register," the world's leading authority on the subject, presents the figures of number and tonnage of the nine leading maritime nations, as follows:

Number and Gross Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels (over 100 tons) of Leading Maritime Nations—1910-11.

Flag	No. Vessels	Tonnage
British .....	11,495	19,012,294
United States .....	3,469	5,058,678
German .....	2,178	4,333,186
Norwegian .....	2,065	2,014,533
French .....	1,465	1,882,280
Italian .....	1,080	1,320,653
Japanese .....	851	1,149,222
Dutch .....	628	1,015,193
Swedish .....	1,472	918,079

If we except Great Britain, which in all maritime matters stands in a class by herself, the American merchant marine is the largest in the world, both as to tonnage and number of vessels. A very large proportion of these vessels is composed of craft varying in size from four to seven thousand tons, large enough to engage in any oversea trade.

To say that the United States has no vessels which can be used as auxiliaries of the navy for coaling or other purposes, is to deny the actual facts. To say that there are no American vessels which may be used in the Panama Canal trade is

equally at variance with truth. Any number of the vessels now under the American flag, and constantly being added to the lists at the rate of 400,000 tons per year, may be and doubtless will be sent through the Canal as soon as it shall be opened.

As to the theory of "greater cost of construction," it is notorious that American steel products hold their own in the markets of the world with those of all other nations. Last year the value of the iron and steel products exported from this country amounted to \$200,000,000; the exports of 1911 are expected to exceed these figures by \$25,000,000. It is known that certain American shipbuilders have secured contracts for foreign warships in competition with the leading shipbuilders of the world because they agreed to turn out the work "in less time and for less money" than their competitors required.

Within recent days American shipbuilders have built steamers for use in South America, the Congo and the Nile. The contract for the construction of two large cruisers for the Cuban navy was recently awarded to the Cramps of Philadelphia.

The premise of "greater cost of operation" is equally without foundation. The general supplies required by a ship—food, fuel, etc.—can be secured as cheaply in the United States as in any country in the world. As to the wages of the crews, it should be noted that American standards of wages form no criterion. The wages of the trade in which the ship is engaged, not the wages of the country under whose flag she sails, constitute the rule. In other words, the ships of all nations pay the same wages in any given trade. For instance, the American line, running between New York and England, pays the same wages as other transatlantic lines. The vessels of that line engage their crews on either side, according as wage-rates are high or low, so that there is no difference between the ships of any nation in that respect. True, the masters, mates and engineers of American vessels, being licensed under United States laws, are paid wages somewhat higher than those paid to men of the corresponding rank in foreign ships, but this difference does not constitute a prohibitive element in competition.

In brief, the main contentions of the Ship Subsidy men are contrary to the actual facts. Another theory widely exploited by the friends of Ship Subsidies is that Government aid is needed to improve the character of the American seamen. The truth is that no Ship Subsidy bill has ever contained any provision looking to any requirement as to the character of crews. On the contrary, every attempt to insert in such bills a provision requiring that subsidized ships shall carry a certain proportion of American seamen, native or naturalized, or even seamen able to speak the English language, has been voted down. The seaman has never been considered in any of these bills, except in the title, where he has been used as a sort of "make-weight," to give an appearance of real reform in the character of the crews of American vessels.

There is nothing in the maritime laws of the United States prescribing the character or number of seamen in a ship's crew. Ships may be sent to sea with as many or as few men as the shipowner pleases, and these men may be seamen, landmen, farmers, hoboes, roustabouts, or what not. This fact accounts for much of the loss of life at sea. The matter is left entirely to the judgment of the shipowner, and that judgment is uniformly dictated by considerations of economy.

No Ship Subsidy bill has ever contained any

provisions materially affecting this feature of the case. Part of the subsidy provided by the bill recently passed in the Senate will be paid, should the bill become law, to the Pacific Mail Company, whose vessels are manned exclusively by Chinese.

It is true that by far the greater part of the American merchant marine is engaged in the coastwise trade. The only significance of this is that there is more profit in the coastwise than in the foreign-going trade. No Ship Subsidy law can alter the situation in this respect. When the American shipowner finds the foreign-going trade more profitable than the coastwise trade, he will transfer his vessels to the former, and not before.

The decline of the American merchant marine in the foreign-going trade dates from the opening of the Civil War, when a large proportion of tonnage was transferred to foreign flags for protection against the Alabama and her kind. Then followed the change from wood to iron in shipbuilding, which gave Great Britain a great advantage. Finally the development of the interior lands of the United States diverted attention from maritime affairs. These circumstances, irresistible in their day, need no longer be reckoned with. The only circumstance that must now be faced is that of the monopoly of shipbuilding material and means of transportation. The American shipbuilder, who can underbid his fellows in other countries when forced to meet competition, refuses to concede fair terms to the American shipowner for the reason that there is no competition in shipbuilding in the United States. The Steel Trust dictates the price of material, and thus forces the American who would invest his capital in shipping to seek opportunities under foreign flags. Hence the fact that while the American flag is seldom seen on the oceans, the American dollar is an important, and, in some instances, a determining factor in the affairs of many foreign steamship companies.

With the Steel Trust determining the price at which American ships shall be built, and the railroad companies determining the terms upon which they shall operate, there is little chance of "rehabilitating the American merchant marine." It would seem that the only hope for that institution lies in a policy of destroying monopoly and liberating the spirit of maritime enterprise along lines of least resistance.

### A GREAT CITY PARK.

By Carl D. Thompson.

One of the greatest municipal projects that has ever been undertaken in Milwaukee was launched at the last meeting of the City Council.

C. B. Whitnall, who is the present City Treasurer, has been working for years through the Metropolitan Park Commission on elaborate plans for park purposes for the city. Alderman Berger, taking up the work with him, brought the matter to a final and successful issue by securing options on over five hundred acres of land, lying on both sides of the Milwaukee River in the northern part of the city.

The transaction involves an expenditure of over a million dollars. But the tract is obtained with the payment of a comparatively small sum, the balance payable on land contracts.

The land purchased is one of the most beautiful sections of the territory adjoining the city, and constitutes an ideal parking district.

This achievement is regarded by all as one of the biggest, most comprehensive and beautiful things that has ever been done for the city of Milwaukee. It not only secured to the city all the advantages that will come by control of the beautiful river, flowing into and through the city, but also the advantage of maintaining beautiful parks on both sides of the river far into the suburbs. And in addition the city will be a great gainer through the ownership and control of the land adjoining.



### LABOR NEWS ANALYSIS. (By Pan-American Press.)

#### Mail Clerks Win Short Hours.

Washington, D. C.—The storm of protest raised by the railway mail clerks over their unnecessarily hard service has forced Postmaster General Hitchcock to make terms with the "rebels" and issue orders that hereafter on all "heavy lines" the standard of hours will be reduced from six and one-half to six hours, and, in some cases, to five hours and forty-five minutes a day.

It was also agreed that in addition to the pay for regular scheduled hours of trains, railway mail clerks are to get pay for the time they put in working in mail cars before leaving terminals; for delivering mail at the end of the runs; for going to post offices after, and with, registered mail, and for delays to trains. In addition, Postmaster General Hitchcock promised that on railway lines where the old allowance of pay showed an average of five and one-half hours a day only, the extra time necessary to make up pay checks and time slips would be made up out of the credits that are given for other work, such as going to the post office with registered mail and the like.

#### Law Breakers Hide Children.

Chicago.—Testifying before the committee appointed by the Illinois State Senate to investigate the system of blacklisting and infringement of labor laws alleged to be the practice of Chicago's biggest clothing manufacturers, Frank Stitch, a former bookkeeper in Hirsch, Wickwire & Co., testified that a politician, whom he refused to name, had always apprised him by telephone when the factory inspectors were coming. Then, said Stitch, the very bad conditions were covered up, children under age, who on account of their size were likely to be questioned by the factory inspectors, were placed in the toilet rooms and told to stay there until the inspectors were gone.

#### Chicago's Clothing Sweatshops End.

Chicago.—Mrs. Raymond Robins, president of the Women's Trade Union League, and tireless in her work for the support of the garment workers during the strike, asserts that the end has come to the sweatshop industry in Chicago, whether in the factory, contract shop or home, as far as the clothing industry was concerned.

Nine charters have been issued and 28,000 garment workers have been enrolled in the organization since the strike.

Mrs. Robins said that the uprising and demand for organization among workers of so many different nationalities has proven their innate desire for solidarity, and that the clothing bosses of Chicago would not be in haste to again openly fight the union.

#### District of Columbia Behind the Times.

Washington, D. C.—The terrible accident in the Census Department in which the scalp of Miss Alice Houghton was torn from her head by a whirling, unprotected shaft placed close to her desk, has led to the discovery that the District of Columbia has no provision for the inspection and regulation of dangerous machinery. There is no State in the Union lacking protective laws of this kind, and that Washington should be so utterly careless of the lives of its workers is additional proof that the President and Congress, who govern the Capital, ignore the rights of voteless people—for the citizens of the District of Columbia have no votes.

#### Judge Goff Now Aids Union.

New York—Dismissing the application for a permanent injunction against the Ladies' Waist and Dressmakers' Union No. 25, Judge Goff, of the State Supreme Court, has reversed his bel-

ligerent attitude towards organized labor, as shown in the recent cloak makers' strike, when he issued one of the most binding injunctions ever issued against a union.

The strikers consider this a great victory, as the injunction writ secured by the bosses prohibited them from even walking near the shop of Lesser & Kalb.

#### Diaz Hires American Strike Breakers.

Denver, Colo.—His convict soldiers refusing to fight, and not daring to call for volunteers among his own people for fear that those enlisting would turn against him, President Diaz has hired a number of noted Colorado gun men who, with the aid of others that are to enlist under them, will take service against the insurgents in Mexico.

Among the first to sign a contract with the Mexican Government was Robert Boykin, a noted gun fighter and former policeman here, who has been in charge of the guards at the mines of the Northern Coal Company, where the union men are on strike.

#### Boiler Inspection Now Law.

Washington, D. C.—After a fight with the railroads lasting through half a dozen sessions of Congress, the railroad brotherhoods and the Boiler Makers' International Union have at last forced the enactment of a law for the Government inspection of locomotive boilers.

A chief inspector and two assistant chief inspectors are to be appointed by the President, and, in addition, the Interstate Commerce Commission is to appoint fifty inspectors who shall have passed a civil-service examination qualifying them as experts in boiler inspection. These inspectors shall have the power to declare a locomotive boiler unfit for service.

But the great good that will come from this new law is that an engineer can make complaint as to the dangerous condition of his locomotive boiler direct to an inspector, and obtain immediate protection for his life that under the old company system had to be risked or the employee would lose his job.

#### Civic Federation Fights Referendum.

Chicago.—Addressing the Chicago Federation of Labor, Margaret Haley, of the Teachers' Federation, told how the Chicago branch of the Civic Federation had imported F. V. Holman, a corporation lawyer, and a tool of the "interests," also an officer of six public utility corporations in Portland, Ore., to lead the fight against the direct legislation amendment now before the State Legislature of Illinois.

#### Navy Secretary Aids Trusts.

Washington, D. C.—In the course of a statement made to the House Committee on Naval Affairs, Secretary von Meyer made a lengthy plea in favor of supporting the five great ship-building corporations which practically control the industry of the United States. He also asked that the eight-hour law be abolished, and that the building of battleships by the Government cease, and the work handed over to private contractors. Von Meyer concluded with this significant statement:

"By spreading the butter over the bread as far as we can, we are keeping four or five large ship-building establishments in existence which are a great resource to the country in time of need."

In his estimate of the cost of building the battleship New York in a Government yard, the Secretary adds an item of \$990,000 for "indirect expense," and thereupon attempts to show that the work can be done much cheaper for the Government by private firms. But union machinists at work in the Navy Yard denounce this juggling with figures, and assert that the Secretary has increased the usual leeway in estimates from 15 per cent to 50 per cent.

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**THE CASE OF JOHN MITCHELL.**

Conflicting reports have come out of the east concerning the action of the United Mine Workers' convention in dealing with affiliation with the Civic Federation.

The first report in the official proceedings is the following, handed in by twelve delegates:

"Whereas, The National Civic Federation which is chiefly composed of and wholly financed by the Belmonts, Carnegies, Morgans and other bitter enemies of organized labor, is in existence only for the sole purpose of retarding the progress of the labor movement of this country, both economically and politically, and

"Whereas, In order to accomplish that end it becomes necessary for that institution to crush the ever-growing militant spirit and advanced thought that permeates the ranks of the labor movement, the said National Civic Federation, through its paid emissaries of all varieties, is industriously disseminating the infamous doctrine of 'Identity of Interests' and the 'Brotherhood' of Labor and Capital; a doctrine based absolutely on an economic falsehood and when once firmly implanted in the minds of the organized wage earners will surely bring about the result desired by the employers of labor and the Civic Federation, therefore be it

"Resolved, That it is the sense of the twenty-second annual convention of the U. M. W. of A., in session, that the National Civic Federation is an auxiliary of the employer of labor and bitter foes of organized labor; in existence only for the purpose of chloroforming the labor movement of this country; and be it further

"Resolved, That each and every member of the U. M. W. of A. is hereby prohibited, under penalty of expulsion from affiliating with, or rendering aid to, financial or otherwise, the aforesaid labor-hating and designing National Civic Federation."

There were four propositions dealing with the same question. A majority of the committee appointed to consider the resolutions submitted this report:

"Whereas, The Civic Federation was founded for the stated purpose of promoting the trade agreement in the various industries of the United States, and

"Whereas, The membership of the Civic Federation is composed of three component parts of our American civilization, namely: The representatives of labor, the employers of labor and representatives of the public, and

"Whereas, A number of employers of labor in the mining industry are members of the Civic Federation, and said members have antagonized the organizing of their employees, and by so doing have shown their insincerity in the objects for which the Civic Federation was formed, and

"Whereas, We, as an organization, and the labor movement in general have not been benefited by the Civic Federation, nor have we any record that they have endeavored to bring about any settlements of the many strikes that have existed in the different industries in the past few years, therefore be it

"Resolved, That all United Mine Workers who are connected with the Civic Federation sever their connection from that body, and be it further

"Resolved, That each and every member of the United Mine Workers of America is hereby prohibited, under penalty of expulsion, from affiliating with, or rendering aid, financial or otherwise, to the aforesaid National Civic Federation."

Next comes the minority report:

"Whereas, The Civic Federation is a voluntary organization composed of men from all walks of life and is separate and apart from the labor movement, and

"Whereas, The said Civic Federation is not affiliated with the great American labor movement, and for that reason can only act in an

advisory capacity without any authority to dictate the policies of our organization; and

"Whereas, The work of the Civic Federation has not fulfilled the expectation of the friends and members of organized labor, and

"Whereas, Ex-President John Mitchell is the only member of our organization who is connected in any way with the aforesaid Civic Federation, and

"Whereas, Ex-President John Mitchell is now sentenced to serve six months in jail because of service rendered in behalf of our organization when he was acting in the capacity of its honored president, and

"Whereas, The Supreme Court of the United States is today hearing his case as to whether or not the decision of the lower court shall be affirmed and he compelled to serve this six months in jail, and

"Whereas, Any action against the Civic Federation by this convention will be construed as a direct attack on ex-President Mitchell instead of condemnation of the Civic Federation, and

"Whereas, Such action might operate against our organization and we be charged with ingratitude and indifference when one of our members becomes the victim of the injunction evil; therefore, be it

"Resolved, By this, the twenty-second annual convention of the U. M. W. of A., that we deem it unwise to take any action at this time either approving or disapproving the said Civic Federation."

During the discussion a number of questions were asked and answered by the different delegates. The name of ex-President John Mitchell was mentioned a number of times, and the statement was made that the majority report of the committee was designed to deprive him of his membership. This statement was denied by members of the committee presenting the majority report.

On the tenth day, Delegate Adolph Germer presented the following as a substitute:

"The National Civic Federation, an organization launched and financed by and composed chiefly of men whose antagonism to organized labor is well known, has as its alleged purpose the harmonizing of the interests of capital and labor, a position which is economically unsound. It is well known that every achievement labor has made has not been as a grant from the employing class, but has been fought for, and, in altogether too many instances paid for at the price of life by our comrades of the working class army.

"The spirit of revolt against economic oppression has manifested itself in a degree that threatened the forts of capitalism, and to chloroform the labor movement into a more submissive mood, the National Civic Federation was conceived.

"We need not look for favors from the Belmonts, Carnegies, Tafts, etc., who are the moving spirits of the Civic Federation; their records as enemies of the interests of labor cannot be disputed.

"In the light of these facts, we, the United Mine Workers of America, in annual convention assembled, condemn the National Civic Federation as an auxiliary to the capitalistic class in the exploitation of the workers, and as an agency to further fasten the fetters of wage bondage on the limbs of labor."

Here is the way the official minutes report the action taken on the majority, minority and substitute propositions:

"Delegate Branigan, District 6: I move the previous question, and that the motion now pending (the substitute) be put. (Seconded).

"Secretary Perry read the majority report of the committee, the minority report and the substitute offered by Delegate Germer.

"The chair being unable to decide whether the

motion was carried or lost on a viva voce vote, a show of hands or a rising vote, a count was ordered.

"The secretary reported that 496 votes had been cast in the affirmative and 369 in the negative.

"President Lewis: In accordance with the announcement of the secretary, the substitute offered by Delegate Germer seems to be carried.

"A number of delegates asked that the roll be called on the motion. President Lewis stated it would require 100 delegates to request a roll call. The request was made that all delegates wishing a roll call would raise their hands. Secretary Perry announced that but fourteen delegates asked for a roll call."

The official records of the balance of the session are due next week. If further action was taken by the convention, the readers of the "Labor Clarion" will be notified in the next issue.

"Will Maupin's Weekly" is the latest publication to reach the "Labor Clarion." It comes from Lincoln, Nebraska, and takes the place of the "Wageworker," of which paper Mr. Maupin was editor. The "Weekly" is bright, and adheres to union principles while going into other spheres of discussion.

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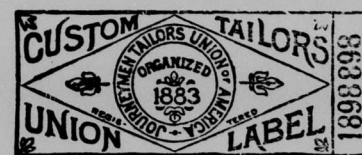
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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1911.

"No one can fix on me what is ugly, and I cannot be angry with my neighbor nor hate him. We are made for co-operation. To act against one another therefore is contrary to nature—working against the neighbor and against self. I must therefore command myself to forgive, understand, love always."—Marcus Aurelius.

President Gompers' earnest appeal for funds to assist the Los Angeles fighters for union conditions is meeting with a generous response. There is no good reason why San Francisco's support should not be duplicated in many of the other States.

Are all these little editorials about the union label sinking in? They are written weekly for that purpose. It is said that the seed sown in good ground is never wasted, and the "Labor Clarion" is hopeful that the same may be said concerning these admonitions. If you haven't started to follow the advice, remember that it is never too late to learn.

There is a fight on in the House of Representatives over the eight-hour clause for work on the battleships. One element wants to rescind the action formerly taken, and there are many members of Congress who are going to fight the elimination of the section. It is to be hoped that the latter course will receive the majority vote, for Uncle Sam should lead forward and not backward. Washington dispatches of last Tuesday state that the eight-hour rule will be insisted upon.

The Fraternal Brotherhood of Los Angeles has called attention to its position as regards labor organizations. At the time it affiliated with the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, there was no antagonism between the various bodies, and as soon as the attention of the officers of the Fraternal Brotherhood was called to the change, it was decided to withdraw from the M. and M. This was done on December 31st last. L. W. Butler, secretary of the Los Angeles Central Labor Council, has confirmed the statements issued by the executive officers of the fraternal organization.

The builders of Tacoma, Wash., are perfecting an organization of employees to further the interests of the "open shop." It is planned to have a charter membership of 300. As soon as this number is obtained, it will be found that the troubles of the employers are only commencing, instead of ending. In the first place it will be found that one-half the number of competent unionists will do the work of the 300, and then there will come the old story of depletions to the union ranks, and loss of money and time on the part of those who have so carefully builded a house of sand.

## LOOKS LIKE GOOD NEWS.

An Associated Press dispatch from Washington, D. C., last Monday said:

"The Supreme Court of the United States formally dismissed the famous boycott case brought in the local courts by the Buck's Stove and Range Company of St. Louis against the American Federation of Labor."

It is too early, or rather the exact information is not at hand, to know what was really done. It has been thought by some that the contempt proceedings were not dismissed, and that the boycott feature alone was considered.

To the reader, however, it would seem that a victory has been secured by the officials of the A. F. of L. for the principles for which they fought. That Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell and Frank Morrison will probably not have to go to jail will be cheerful information.

While it would be easy to write at length were the facts known, it is best to await the official account of the Supreme Court's decision of February 20th. We sincerely trust it will spell complete victory, and that the men charged with contempt will be found not guilty, and that the Posts and Davenport will have recorded against their names another dark line to indicate defeat. And above all will the victory be credited on the banner of free speech and free press.

## WITH THE SOLONS.

Eyes are turned toward Sacramento these days by men and women. With so much important legislation pending, directly affecting the wage earners, it is natural that interest should be taken in the proceedings.

We want a favorable report from the Senate committee on the eight-hour bill for women, and then we believe the higher body will adhere to the favorable recommendation. There seems to be no doubt of Governor Johnson's position when the measure is handed to him. We look for the signature without hesitation. There is a tendency to hear all the reasons that can be advanced by the employers against such a measure. These reasons are numerous, but they are based on coin, and are superseded by those reasons that have for their purpose the improvement and protection of the weaker sex. This phase of the discussion has been fully dealt with in many places. It is the one that should appeal, for it is higher in its call to those entrusted with the sacred power of making laws.

It is generally considered that the employers' liability law will be a great improvement on the legislation now on the books. Several of the amendments will sweep away the familiar excuses that have prevented injured employees securing justice in the past. While on the question of "contributory negligence" there could well have been a stronger position taken, yet there is an advance over anything we now have.

One bill organized labor would like to see enacted is that dealing with the carrying of firearms by humane society officers and others who have abused the power. The "Labor Clarion" has several times drawn attention to the importance of restricting the alleged right to carry weapons. Frequently there is no good reason why they should be concealed on men, and too often the character of the individuals demands from society protective measures for the remainder of the community.

Several measures favored by organized labor have received the Governor's signature during the week. Among them was the full crew bill, which will mean a great deal to railroad employees and the traveling public.

It looks as though the bill to prevent youths under eighteen years of age working between the hours of 10 p. m. and 5 a. m. will become a law, as well as the legislation designed to stop the pay-check evil that has been a source of discomfort for many a poor man and woman.

## NEW STATE LABOR COMMISSIONER.

John P. McLaughlin has been selected by Governor Johnson to fill the important position of Labor Commissioner for the State of California.

The appointee is one of the best-known trade unionists of San Francisco. For years he has been an officer of the Brotherhood of Teamsters, and has held office in the Labor Council and the City Front Federation.

Commissioner McLaughlin will, in all probability, be called upon to assist in the enforcement of new laws. If the proposed eight-hour law for women is adopted—and we believe it will—the Bureau of Labor Statistics will include in its operations the supervision of the measure. Other legislation is pending that contains similar provisions.

The commissioner will need the active co-operation of all friends of labor. He will receive this support, for he deserves it.

In congratulating Mr. McLaughlin on his appointment, the "Labor Clarion" wishes him a tenure of office of which we will all be proud, and we pledge our assistance in every way possible.

For a long time labor has asked that some man be chosen as Labor Commissioner who had a knowledge of the requirements of the office, either through affiliation with the workers or from a sympathetic study of the problem. We have had Labor Commissioners without qualifications for the job, excepting insofar as they suited the policy of the real appointing power.

Governor Johnson has mapped out a new course, one that may be followed to advantage by his successors in office.

We now have a man in charge of the Labor Bureau who represents this change.

## AGITATION AGAINST WAR.

Maurice Hewlett of England, novelist, sociologist and trade unionist, is the leader of a movement to form a workingmen's international anti-war organization. The idea is catching hold, and the British Government is watching its progress. Labor bodies in other nations are to be appealed to for support, in order that a worldwide sentiment may be aroused. Public approval will surely be given the Hewlett propaganda, for the people accustomed to declaring war are not usually the men to be found on the firing line, and the tremendous financial strain and, what is more to the point, the needless slaughter of human beings, impoverishes the earth.

Mr. Hewlett, in giving his views, said:

"If ever such a stroke can be dealt that the pestilence of war be abated in Europe suddenly and finally, it will be dealt by the working class. No other can do it; not the aristocracy, for by their caste they may not; nor the bureaucracy, for under their rules they will not; nor kings, for they are negligible in these days; nor the church, for that serves time and has no other god; nor parliaments nor diets, for they serve the newspapers; nor the newspapers, for they serve themselves.

"It will be the working class, through its high organizations, which will impress the bourses by a threat and by evidences of the power it has to execute its threat. The threat, which will be international in origin and aim, will be of a strike coincident with a declaration of war, and the evidence will be the resolution of an international trade-union congress.

"Should such a congress be summoned, such a resolution carried, there would probably be no war, and if none, then there would never be one again. The newspapers will howl, the bureaucrats gnash their teeth, but the stock exchanges and money-lenders will draw back—and war is over.

"Here is, I allege, the bounden duty and privilege of trade unionists—to bid war to cease."



### NOTES FROM THE QUAD BOX. Tells His Own Kind Just What He Thinks.

A declaration that the idle rich of America, her politicians and captains of industry are "sucking the life blood from the laboring man," is made in the current issue of "Everybody's Magazine" by Frederick Townsend Martin, rich man and cotillion leader, in words which have caused a sensation in Wall street.

"I speak as a rich man," writes Martin, "and I say that we can no longer blind ourselves with idle phrases nor drug our consciences with the outworn boast that the workingman of America is today the highest paid artisan in the world. We know these lying figures too well. We are learning that what we give our workers in wages we take back from them in the higher cost of necessities, in food, in clothing, in medicine, in insurance, in a hundred devious ways, all with one tendency—to keep the margin of living down.

"The seed of our social system, which has reached its flower in the idle rich, was planted in the fertile soil of American industry. It is watered with the bloody sweat of labor and the salted tears of bitter poverty and suffering. It is fertilized with the dead bodies of men and women outworn in the grim battle of life. Tended and watched it is by a foul horde of underlings, hired judges in the law, panderers in politics, prostitutes in the pulpits, lickspittles in college chancellories, Judases in the press, blackmailers in business and miserable time serving parasites, clinging like leeches upon the administrative bodies of the nation."

If any man devoid of financial resources used language like that, he would be called an anarchist.

\* \* \*

#### A Definition.

Socialism does not consist in violently seizing upon the property of the rich and sharing it out amongst the poor. Socialists do not propose by a single act of Parliament, or by a sudden revolution, to put all men on an equality and compel them to remain so. Socialism is not a wild dream of a happy land where the apples will drop off the trees and into our open mouths, the fish come out of the rivers and fry themselves for dinner, and the looms turn out ready-made suits with gold buttons, without coaling the engine. Neither is it a dream of a nation of stained-glass angels who never say damn, who love their neighbors better than themselves, and who never need to work unless they wish to. No! Socialism is none of these things. It is a scientific scheme of government, entirely wise, just and practical.—Robert Blatchford, in "Merrie England."

\* \* \*

#### Center Shots.

The people will never be able to control the trusts until the people own the trusts.

It is estimated that 500,000 people in the city of New York have been forced to accept charity during the past year. Hats off to prosperity!

There are two kinds of non-producers: The professional tramp in rags, and the indolent parasite in broadcloth. Both are the products of capitalism.

John D. Rockefeller, during a period of twenty-eight years, has received \$180,000,000 in dividends from Standard Oil.

Did he earn this vast amount of dividends? No. The laboring people, who dig and delve from the cradle to the coffin, produced these dividends, and Oily John gracefully accepted them, in order that the class which produced them might not feel hurt or insulted.—John M. O'Neill.

\* \* \*

#### Effect of Injunctions.

No judge has the right to dictate to me from the bench how I shall think or feel or act. There is no authority given him either from heaven or earth to prescribe for me how I shall

work for my own good. Then if he has no right to dictate to me it follows that he has no right to dictate to my brother. Then if he has no right to dictate to two, he has no right to dictate to twenty. If he has no right to dictate to twenty he has no right to dictate to 20,000. The injunction means, in the last analysis, that no man has a right, either legal or human, that is not subject to the commands of judges. In the last three years these injunctions from the bench against organized labor have grown more and more frequent. It is coming to the point when labor cannot withdraw its labor power that some judge does not strike at it with an injunction. Now, what is the cumulative effect of these incessant injunctions? In effect they mean that the manufacturers may combine as much as they please to sell their manufactures, but workingmen must not combine to sell their labor power.—Charles Edward Russell.

\* \* \*

#### England Plans Return to Apprentices System.

England is quite likely to revive its old-time apprenticeship system, because it has been found by dear practical experience that the abolition of apprenticeship, with nothing to take its place, is a fertile source of unemployment, and the present idea is that employers shall indenture youths, take a personal interest in their welfare, and maintain a supervision equal to that of a parent. For employers to provide board and lodging as in the old days would be impracticable, as would every detail of the old system which worked so well under then existing circumstances. State department dispatches say that in England many firms have given attention to the close relationship between workshop and technical school training, and have brought their apprentices more into touch with the various polytechnics and the Government science and art classes. Several large firms have provided the so-called sandwich system of time off during the winter months for their apprentices, to enable them to receive an adequate amount of technical training, or education.

\* \* \*

#### Samuel Gompers Observes Lincoln Day.

Speaking before the Lincoln exercises at the public forum at Port Jefferson, N. Y., on Sunday, February 12th, Samuel Gompers discussed the action for contempt of court against himself, Mitchell and Morrison, final decision in which it was then expected would soon be handed down by the United States Supreme Court.

"Should the courts decide against us," said Mr. Gompers, "we will go to jail and the fight for freedom of speech and freedom of the press will have to be fought all over again.

"We shall have to appeal to the people, who, I feel, will respond in their own way, and then no picayune judge shall attempt to set their verdict aside.

"Those who hope for the crushing out of labor are living in a fool's paradise. Organized labor is not going out of existence as long as there is a wrong to be righted.

"Those who talk about crushing out labor pray to God once a week and prey on the people the balance of the week."

\* \* \*

#### The Difference.

There is all the difference in the world between the selfishness of a capitalist and the so-called selfishness of a great trade society (trade union). The one means an increase of self-indulgent luxury for one man or a single family; the other means an increase of decency, increase of comfort, increase of self-respect; more ease for the aged, more schooling for the young, and not of one family, but of a thousand, of ten thousand families. Others may call that selfishness if they please; I call it humanity and civilization and the furtherance of the commonwealth.—John Morley.

### A. F. OF L. OFFICIALS EXPLAIN.

Washington, D. C., February 7, 1911.

To All Organized Labor—Greeting: It is but fair to the present management of the Buck's Stove and Range Company that all organized labor and friends be thoroughly informed that the company could not, by anything it could possibly do, put an end to the cases pending in the United States Supreme Court, in the name of this company; that the company offered to do everything in its power to end them, but the suits were continued in its name, at labor's request, and for the purpose of obtaining a definite decision upon the points involved, which we deemed to be of the greatest importance to organized labor. We regarded any effort at the discontinuance of the suits before a judgment by the Supreme Court as a great calamity.

All differences between the Buck's Stove and Range Company and organized labor have for months been amicably and satisfactorily adjusted, and our fellow trade unionists and friends should in every way possible show by their patronage and encouragement that we appreciate the value of fair dealing and friendship, and that just as we have proven our readiness and ability to defend ourselves from the attacks of our opponents, so must we show ourselves ready to assist our friends.

No matter what the outcome may be in connection with the cases now pending in the United States Supreme Court, which were started in the name of the Buck's Stove and Range Company, labor is on the most friendly and cordial terms with the management of that company, and one of the sincerest evidences of their friendship for us was their action in not withdrawing their former attorneys or appearance in the suits now pending.

It was at our request that they were not withdrawn, as we wished to have the legality of our position tested and tried to a finish.

The continuance of the cases in the name of the Buck's Stove and Range Company places them in the position of appearing to prosecute, and their friendly action in not withdrawing their attorneys should be fully and thoroughly explained to all workers and friends. Justice and right demand that all be informed that the Buck's Stove and Range Company is entitled to the encouragement and patronage of all labor's friends and sympathizers.

Please give all possible publicity, in every way, to labor's present friendly relations with the Buck's Stove and Range Company.

Yours fraternally,

SAMUEL GOMPERS,

President American Federation of Labor.

Attest:

FRANK MORRISON,

Secretary A. F. of L.

Judge William W. Morrow of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals rendered a decision last Monday that is a welcome change from some we have noted, and the Judge was sustained by his fellows on the bench, Judges Gilbert and Ross. G. C. Swinney sued the Carstens Packing Company of Tacoma for \$7500 damages. While oiling a shaft the unfortunate man slipped on a board wet with glue and fell into a boiling glue vat. As a result of the accident he lost his right leg. The lower court gave him the full amount of damages sued for, and the company thought, according to precedent, that the higher tribunal would reverse the verdict. Judge Morrow's opinion confirmed in every particular the decision first given, and he said that the fact that the company, after the accident, placed covers on the vats, showed that the law requiring "reasonable safeguards" for employees had not been followed.

"Men's muscles move better when their souls are making merry music."—George Eliot.



## San Francisco Labor Council

### Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held February 17, 1911.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., by President Kelly. Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

**Credentials**—Furniture Handlers—F. C. Burns, P. F. Nuhn. Web Pressmen—Fred Denhard, Jos. Steffens. Brass and Chandelier Workers—R. G. Campbell, H. Reaside. Machinists' Auxiliary—Wm. Bloss, Thomas Tobby, H. Wagner. Delegates seated.

**Communications**—Filed—From H. J. McCoy, secretary of Young Men's Christian Association, relative to unionizing that establishment. From Senator J. P. O'Hare, pledging support to Senate Bill No. 24. From Bro. John I. Nolan, calling attention to the necessity of our committees appearing before the Senate and Assembly committees. From A. F. of L., notification that charter for amalgamating Gas and Water Workers had been forwarded. From New York "World," requesting Council to assist in calling a special session of Congress for purpose of considering the tariff question. From A. F. of L., decision in relation to case of Boot and Shoe Cutters No. 339.

Referred to Executive Committee—Proposed wage scale and agreement of Baggage Messengers' Union.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—From S. F. Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, requesting indorsement of Senate Bill No. 292 for the creation of a tuberculosis commission.

Referred to Organizing Committee—From A. F. of L., decision on application of Curb Setters' Union No. 71 for admission.

Referred to "Labor Clarion"—From organizer of Journeymen Barbers' International Union, asking co-operation in a demand for shop card.

Referred to Label Section—From Brewery Workers No. 7, credentials for Patrick O'Brien. From A. F. of L. organizer, calling attention to the necessity of a demand for union-made paper.

A communication was received from Central Labor Council of Los Angeles, inclosing resolutions to the effect that we declare our intention to put a stop to the policy of permitting persons to be used as strike breakers, by adopting a policy of welcoming them into our organizations, especially as applied to the negro. On motion, the resolutions were adopted.

A communication was received from Box Makers and Sawyers No. 152, requesting that the secretary be directed to communicate with several firms to the end that they cease patronizing unfair box factories. On motion, the secretary was directed to comply with the request.

Resolutions were presented by Delegates Curran, Denehay and La Torres of Pile Drivers No. 77, and Delegate Sherbesman of the Steam Shovel Men, calling attention to a condition existing in reference to two organizations of musicians, and resolving that the Council recommend an organization known as the San Francisco Musicians' Association which complained about the initiation fee charged by Musicians No. 6, and which requested that the matter be submitted to the A. F. of L. for decision. Moved to adopt resolutions. Amended to strike out the last resolve providing for organizing musicians outside of the union. Amendment to amendment, to appoint a committee of five to investigate and report back at the next meeting; amendment carried. The chair appointed Bros. Bailey, Roonan, Rose, Kean and Casey.

Delegate Schulberg moved that resolutions dealing with the Mexican revolution be taken from the table. By consent, this motion was made under the head of new business.

On the resolutions dealing with the musicians'

matter, Mr. R. H. Gable was granted the privilege of the floor.

**Reports of Unions**—Painters—Reported that the Moise-Klinkner Co. had signed up. Cigar Makers—Tampa strike off temporarily; will renew struggle later. Jewelry Workers—Two stores, Sorensen Co., 715 Market and 2593 Mission, and Ed. H. Forestier, 150 Post, signed up; T. Lundy, 718 Market, refused to sign; request a demand for shop card and label. Sailors—Donated \$25,000 to Great Lakes strike, making a total of \$55,000 sent in all. Typographical—Moise-Klinkner Co. not fair to their union.

**Label Section**—Reported having received many credentials; agitation committee doing good work; have unionized the jewelry store of Sorensen, and Brown & Power; also that Standard Shirt Factory had agreed, in accordance with request, to make shirts without cuffs; also particularly requested that when making purchases from Eagleson & Co. that the label be demanded. Further requesting unions to carefully examine all made-to-measure clothes, because of certain pieces sometimes being made under unfair conditions.

**Executive Committee**—Reported progress on complaint relative to Mission Grand Theatre; also on jurisdictional dispute between Carpenters and Electrical Workers No. 151. Committee recommended that secretary be instructed to communicate with the Panama-Pacific Exposition Corporation Committee to the end that if the executive committee is to be composed of five members, that one member of organized labor be placed thereon; and if more than five, that we ask for two members. Further, that secretary ask for the appointment of at least ten members on the executive committee of the Panama-Pacific Exposition Committee; concurred in. On the complaint of H. J. Varney & Co., found same not well-founded, and that he be advised to live up to the rules and regulations of the Retail Delivery Drivers' Union; concurred in.

**Law and Legislative Committee**—Recommended that the Council oppose Senate Bill No. 918, known as the public inquiry act; concurred in. Recommended that the Council indorse Senate Bill No. 165, and Assembly Bill No. 256, both providing for the establishment of a State training school for girls, and providing for an appropriation therefore; concurred in.

**Auditing Committee**—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

**Special Committee**—The committee appointed to prepare a memorial to Congress, submitted the following resolutions (which were adopted):

Whereas, Negotiations for a new treaty between the United States and Japan are now proceeding; and

Whereas, It is widely reported that the authorities of Japan insist upon the elimination of that clause of the present treaty under which the United States reserves the right to restrict immigration from Japan, therefore be it

Resolved, By the San Francisco Labor Council, in regular session assembled, February 17, 1911, that we strongly urge the retention of said clause in the proposed new treaty as absolutely essential to a thorough understanding between the United States and Japan concerning the nature of the immigration question involved in the relations between the two nations; further

Resolved, That Asiatic immigration of any and all classes constitutes a great menace to the American people by reason primarily of its racial characteristics, which fact of itself justifies and necessitates the assertion by the United States of the right to prohibit such immigration; further

Resolved, That to eliminate the immigration clause from the treaty now pending would be a virtual surrender by the United States of the principle of race preservation; further

Resolved, That to accept in return for this surrender of a vital-principle the assurance of Japan to restrict immigration to the United States, so far from being a satisfactory exchange, merely accentuates the surrender by reposing in another nation a responsibility which rightfully rests with ourselves, and which must be maintained in our own hands if we would have assurance that it shall at all times be exercised as our own interests demand; further

Resolved, That we repeat and emphasize the necessity of retaining the immigration clause in the proposed treaty as a matter of importance surpassing every other consideration, and involv-

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MEMBER S. F. TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION NO. 21  
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HIGHEST CLASS DYEING AND CLEANING

MEN'S SUITS IN 48 HOURS

F. THOMAS Parisian Dyeing and Cleaning Works



ing the rights and sovereignty of the United States, and we submit that the permanent settlement of the question at issue can only be achieved by the extension of the Chinese Exclusion Act, so as to embrace all classes of Asiatics; further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be submitted to the President of the United States, and to the United States Senators and Congressmen from California, with a request for their earnest consideration.

JOHN KEAN, Chairman,  
MICHAEL CASEY,  
ANDREW J. GALLAGHER,  
Committee.

The special committee appointed to see the Governor submitted the following report:

"We explained in detail our objections to this measure, and also called to the attention of the Governor that the bill, as passed by the Assembly and the Senate, did not contain one of the recommendations adopted by this Council. We refer to the recommendation that hand labor be used as far as practicable. This proposed amendment we consider very important to our welfare, and, we believe, would in a large measure tend to remove any objection that labor could urge to this bill. Governor Johnson informed your committee that he would sign this bill, and in support of his position made the following statement:

"When the proponents of this measure presented the same to me, I requested that they first secure the approval of organized labor of the State of California, and when I was informed that labor had given its sanction to this bill, I sent the same to both Houses with a message recommending its passage, and stating that this measure had been approved by organized labor. To refuse to sign this bill at this time would be ridiculous."

"Your committee then requested that the bill be referred back to the Assembly and the Senate, with a suggestion that the proposed amendment be incorporated therein. Governor Johnson declared that this was impossible, but assured your committee that so long as he is Governor, organized labor will have nothing to fear, and that when the next Legislature convenes, if this measure has in any manner operated to the detriment of organized labor, he will use his best offices to have the Act amended, and, if necessary, repealed.

"Your committee firmly believes that while Governor Johnson is guiding the destinies of our State government, this measure will not be employed as a means to injure organized labor. We are of the opinion, however, that this bill is too broad in its scope, and should be either amended or repealed at the next session of the Legislature.

"Respectfully submitted,

"C. H. McCONAUGHY,

"JOHN KEAN,

"H. L. WHITE, Committee."

Bro. John I. Nolan, legislative agent, submitted a report on Senate Bill No. 653, the same being an act to appoint humane officers with powers of peace officers, etc. It was moved that this bill be opposed and that a similar bill in the Assembly be also opposed by this Council; motion carried.

Bro. Nolan also submitted a report on all measures now pending before the Legislature.

**New Business**—Under this head, a communication from the "Open Forum," protesting against the Council's action in dealing with the Mexican Revolution, was read, as well as the communication dealing with the same subject from the Building Trades Council. Moved to take resolutions dealing with this matter from the table; motion carried; 53 in favor, 28 against. Moved to adopt the resolutions; carried; 72 in favor, 19 against. Amendment to refer resolutions to a committee of three for the purpose of re-drafting; motion lost. Amendment to appoint a committee of three to re-draft and report back this even-

ing; amendment lost. The previous question was called for and put on the above motions and amendments. The resolutions are as follows:

Whereas, Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed and from no other source, and

Whereas, The intolerable tyranny of Diaz, dictator of Mexico, is being successfully assailed by the Mexican people, and

Whereas, Diaz and his minions have invariably shown themselves the bloodthirsty enemies of organized labor, having on many occasions murdered numbers of union men and organizers in cold blood, and

Whereas, By their continued suppression of the rights of free speech, free press and the right of the workers to organize (it is a crime to organize a union in Mexico), they have forfeited all right to be regarded as a civilized representative government, and

Whereas, We recognize the necessity for the international solidarity of labor, therefore be it

Resolved, By the San Francisco Labor Council that we indorse the Mexican Revolution, and call upon the workers of America, individually and collectively, to render such aid and encouragement to the revolutionists as they may be able, and to protest against any scheme seeking to use the forces of the United States to bulwark the tottering despotism of Diaz, and, be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes; that copies be sent to Revolutionary headquarters in the field, to the President of the United States, and the Mexican Council; to the labor and Socialist papers of the United States and Mexico, and to the local press.

A communication was received from the Asiatic Exclusion League, requesting indorsement of Senate Bill No. 29, amending the Constitution relative to persons eligible as electors in this State was, after some debate, referred to the law and legislative committee.

Delegate Michelson moved that the secretary be instructed to wire the protest of this Council to Senators Flint and Perkins against enactment of proposed legislation raising rates on second-class mail matter; motion carried.

**Receipts**—Garment Cutters, \$4; Horseshoers, \$4; Millmen No. 423, \$28; Steam Engineers, \$10; Electrical Workers No. 6, \$12; Laundry Drivers, \$6; Ice Wagon Drivers, \$4; Drug Clerks, \$4; Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, \$6; Painters, \$20; Mailers, \$4; Retail Delivery Drivers, \$4; Metal Polishers, \$4; Material Teamsters, \$12; Steam Fitters, \$8; Machine Hands, \$2; Press Feeders, \$6; Printing Pressmen, \$16; Blacksmiths, \$4; Blacksmiths' Helpers, \$4; Boiler Makers, No. 410, \$4; Milkers, \$4; Soap Workers, \$6; Rammermen, \$2; Horseshoers, \$4; Electrical Workers No. 404, \$4; Coopers, \$8; Boiler Makers No. 205, \$6; Varnishers and Polishers, \$24; Bindery Women, \$4; Bootblacks, \$4; Barbers, \$14; Carriage and Wagon Workers, \$4; Pie Bakers, \$2. Total, \$252.

**Expenses**—Secretary, \$40; expenses and office postage, \$18.50; "Daily News," 25 cents; stenographer, \$20; assistant stenographer, \$18; John I. Nolan, \$42; Wm. H. Urmy, treasurer, Labor Day, \$28; Brown & Power, \$6.35; San Francisco Industrial Conciliation Board, expenses, \$44.20; Committee to Sacramento, \$18. Total, \$235.30.

Adjourned at 11:45 p. m.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

Fraternally submitted,

ANDREW J. GALLAGHER, Secretary.

"The old Quakers were taught to cherish the value of money and the fear of God. Nowadays we value money and fear nobody."—Violet Greville.

Mrs. Myles: "Is she bringing up her daughters properly?" Mrs. Styles: "Oh, yes; they're all hobbled!"

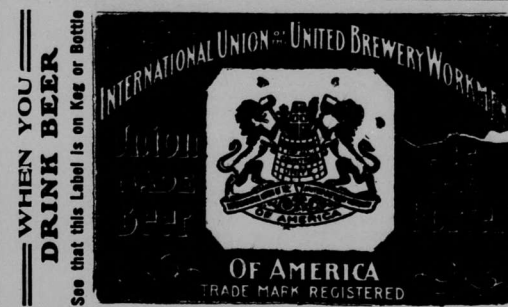
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The wise man keeps part of his money in a reliable savings bank. If you are making money now why not put aside something for a rainy day.

## HUMBOLDT SAVINGS BANK

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783 Market Street, near Fourth, San Francisco



SEE that the Bartender who waits on you wears one of these Buttons. Color: Feb., Black on Lilac.

## Summerfield & Haines

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Agents Carhartt Overalls

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Save tin foil wrappers with labels attached for silverware and picture premiums. Office, 26 Mint Ave., San Francisco.



SOMETHING NEW

Perkins Rubber Heel  
WILL NOT SLIP

Wears twice as long as others. Costs no more. Keep your money at home.

MADE IN SAN FRANCISCO

THE HOME OF THE UNION STAMP

## FRANK BROS.

THE BIG CLOTHIERS  
For MEN and BOYS

1015 MARKET STREET near SIXTH

## The Central Trust Company Of California

Chas. F. Legee, Pres. B. G. Tognazzi, Mgr.

CAPITAL PAID IN, \$1,000,000.00

SURPLUS, - - - \$500,000.00

Check Accounts Solicited.

Interest on Savings Accounts at rate of 4 per cent per annum.

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### Notes in Union Life

Charles W. Worsham of the engineers, Harry Bush of the bridge and structural iron workers and Andrew Garcia of the building material teamsters died during the past week.

Thomas A. McCormick of the Labor Temple staff lost his sister, Mrs. Mary T. Stanley, last Friday. He has the sympathy of his many friends.

The Oakland laundries are protesting strongly against the competition that comes from Japanese concerns. The low rates charged and the ability to live to correspond are playing havoc with legitimate business, as viewed from a white man's standpoint. The employers are foolish in not joining hands with their employees to offset the menace.

W. H. Corbett, president of the Willamette Iron Works, one of the largest plants of its kind on the Pacific Coast, died of pneumonia last Monday in Portland, Oregon.

C. J. Curran of Oakland died on February 16th. He was forty-seven years of age, and had been an officer of the Central Labor Council for some time.

R. I. Wisler is spending a short vacation in Los Angeles, accompanied by his wife and son.

The unions are discussing the universal label. Several have gone on record in favor of one emblem to show fair products. If nothing comes of the agitation, it will at least do good as a medium of advertising the need of educational work among ourselves to make the label what it should be.

Members of the committee planning to erect the new Labor Temple have visited executive committees and unions during the past week. They have a good message, one that means money for the organizations and a permanent home of the Class A type.

George W. McLaughlin, president of the Alameda County Central Labor Council, is confined to his home with a severe attack of inflammatory rheumatism.

Andrew J. Gallagher spent part of the week in Los Angeles on business connected with the strike for union recognition.

Lyle Mathews, foreman of the stereotyping department of one of Sacramento's evening papers, was found dead in his room on February 5th. He had been in the habit of taking chloroform to induce sleep, and it is thought that an overdose was responsible for his death.

The Oakland central labor body is preparing to sue the Milk Dealers' Association under the Cartwright law for restraint of trade in shutting off the milk supply of Mrs. Alexander Innes of Alameda. The lady was given to understand that the employment of union drivers was the reason why she was unable to procure the lacteal fluid. Twelve dairies have signed up with the union, and it is thought to be only a question of a short time until the others fall in line.

The brewery workers celebrated their silver jubilee last Saturday evening. A ball was held in the hall on Capp street.

Good results are reported among the jewelry workers as the work of unionizing stores proceeds. Several shops now employ members of the local, and it behooves unionists and friends to be sure that they patronize the right kind of establishments when spending coin for watches, jewelry, or having repairs made.

The clerks report a boom as the result of Organizer James P. Griffin's labors. A large class of applicants were initiated last week, and there are more to come.

Fred W. Zimmerman has presented additional valuable documents to the Park Museum. Among them is a catalogue of Woodward's Gardens, dated 1875. The Labor Temple stands where once our citizens enjoyed themselves in the famed gardens.

### A SUPERB BOOK IN PREPARATION.

It is asserted—and the "Labor Clarion" believes the statement to be true—that the finest piece of printing ever turned out in the west will be the official souvenir of the convention of the International Typographical Union, which meets in San Francisco next August.

Trained men are giving their whole time to the enterprise. The best paper obtainable is to be used inside a cover of elaborate design. Every branch of the printers' art will contribute its efforts to produce an effect heretofore unknown on the Pacific Coast.

Not only will the souvenir be artistic in the extreme, but the same care will be given the literary sections that will mark the advertising and business departments. Skilled writers have been engaged to give a California flavor to the romantic history that is associated with the printing industry—especially in the early days.

San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21 has a special committee supervising the production of the souvenir. Wm. J. Reid is the chairman, and with him are associated Felix J. Weiler and M. W. Dreyfuss. These men are fortunate in having secured the services of Norman E. McPhail, past president of Boston Typographical Union, to present to San Francisco the merits of the unique souvenir that will be issued later in the year. In addition, representatives have been engaged in all the large eastern and middle west cities.

The Labor Council has indorsed the souvenir, and has commended it to all interested in high-grade work.

The local committee has decided to submit to unions this attractive proposition:

"Next August the fifty-seventh annual session of the International Typographical Union will convene in San Francisco, this being the first convention of the parent body ever to come to the Pacific Coast.

"San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21 is preparing plans for the reception and entertainment of the delegates and visitors on a scale which will involve the expenditure of a large sum of money.

"One of the features of the convention will be a superb souvenir volume, which will be presented to each of the delegates and visitors. It is the aim of the committee in charge of this work to make the souvenir the very highest example of the art of printing and illustrating, to the end that San Francisco's reputation as a printing center of the first rank may be maintained.

"The expense of publishing a volume of this nature will be great, and it is earnestly desired that the book pay its own way through the medium of its advertising pages. Rate card and contract are inclosed, and you are invited to subscribe for space, in which to display the label or announcement of your organization. It is desired by the committee to show the other sections of the country how strongly San Francisco is organized, and this end may be accomplished through the local unions being properly represented in the book.

"The souvenir has received the indorsement of the San Francisco Labor Council, and we would respectfully urge your co-operation.

"Very truly yours,

"SOUVENIR COMMITTEE S. F. T. U. No. 21,

"By Wm. J. Reid, Chairman."

This is a copy of the letter received from the office of the Labor Council:

"San Francisco, Cal.,

"February 14, 1911.

"Souvenir Committee, S. F. T. U., No. 21,

"Investors' Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.

"Dear Sirs:

"I beg to advise that, acting upon your favor of February 10, 1911, this Council at its last meeting unanimously adopted resolutions indors-

ing the proposition of your organization to publish a souvenir convention number.

"You are at liberty to use this indorsement for the furtherance of your work, and we trust it will be the means of securing for you the cordial co-operation of every organization in this city, and of such persons as may be friendly to organized labor in this community.

"Trusting this will be of benefit to you, I beg to remain,

"Faternally,

"ANDREW J. GALLAGHER,

"Secretary San Francisco Labor Council."

There were introductions all around. The big man stared in a puzzled way at the club guest. "You look like a man I've seen somewhere, Mr. Blinker," he said. "Your face seems familiar. I fancy you have a double. And a funny thing about it is that I remember I formed a strong prejudice against the man who looks like you—although, I'm quite sure, we never met." The little guest softly laughed. "I'm the man," he answered, "and I know why you formed the prejudice. I passed the contribution plate for two years in the church you attended."

### Most Business Men

LIKE GOOD  
OFFICE STATIONERY

### Regal Typewriter Paper

(124 KINDS)

REPRESENT THE MAXIMUM OF QUALITY  
WITH THE MINIMUM OF COST

All Office Supply People

### Service Increased

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### Sunset Route

Your choice of  
**Two Trains**

each way daily  
between

San Francisco  
Los Angeles  
New Orleans  
and East via  
El Paso.

Our Agents will  
tell you  
all about it.

### Southern Pacific

TICKET OFFICES

Flood Building  
Palace Hotel  
Market Street Ferry Depot  
Third & Townsend Sts. Depot  
Broadway & 13th St., Oakland



## Pertinent and Impertinent

Mrs. Roberta Menges Corwin Hill, convicted of smuggling and sentenced by Judge Martin of the Federal Court at New York to imprisonment from 6 o'clock at night on February 11th to 8 o'clock in the morning of the 13th, was discharged from the Tombs prison at the termination of her sentence. This is said to be the first instance in the United States of the imprisonment of a woman for smuggling. Probably if another woman with a shorter name and guilty of a milder type of fraud had been convicted, she would have received a two months' sentence in lieu of two days.

In the city of St. Paul joy riding is mentioned, according to "Popular Mechanics," in a hushed and solemn tone of voice. That is because joy riding is dead in St. Paul. Time was when the joy rider shot through the streets with the gay abandon of a Laramie cowboy. He now travels in a manner dignified and moderate. What was the cure? Brooms; the making of brooms; just brooms, the ordinary kitchen variety. The joy rider when taken in his riding is sent to the bridewell, and the price of liberty is the making of a certain number of brooms. There is no alternative penalty, neither is there any fine which only the wealthy can afford. San Francisco might use the same kind of help in some such way to show the general displeasure of the habit.

Mrs. H. Swarthout of Berkeley was awakened in a Sacramento hotel on the morning of February 13th by a snake. Her screams brought the desired assistance. No one knows where the reptile came from. Perhaps it came in to attend the sessions of the Legislature.

Whether a farmer is a laborer or a merchant was settled on February 6th by Judge William B. Gilbert in favor of the first, since the farmer toils with his hands. This settles the hopes of Lew Quen Wo against deportation. Lew was landed as a merchant's son and arrested two years later on the ground that the father was a laborer. He is now held by the immigration authorities. This decision is either severe on the farmer or the merchant, according to the point of view. If the legal principle is to be established that those who work with their hands are laborers, then the latter are in the majority. Isn't it possible that one can work with hands and brain at the same time, and isn't the court decision a revival of that musty precedent that soiled hands are ungentlemanly?

"May I be allowed to add that I am sure I shall not need the large stipend you so graciously offered me, and when I meet the officers of the church I shall seek their judgment as to what is the equivalent to the stipend I am receiving in my present charge. This will make me perfectly happy in my work," wrote the Rev. J. H. Jowett of Carrs Lane Church of Birmingham, England, to the officers of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church of New York. The reverend gentleman was offered \$15,000 a year. The incident is noteworthy inasmuch as a request to be paid less than an offered amount is very unusual.

An unfortunate compositor is in trouble in Neligh, Nebraska. A merchant advertised for oats. The item appeared "cats." The simple mistake of substituting "c" for "o" caused a collection of felines to appear within the confines of Neligh, and the ever-present small boys did their share to supply the advertiser with what he didn't want.

Union oil is making good gains in Los Angeles, reports the stock exchange. While the reference is to a company bearing the name "Union," yet the thought is suggested that the name is appropriate for a good reason why the oil should make gains for the shareholders. Even General Otis would be willing to stand for the nomenclature with dividends in sight.

## EIGHT HOURS FOR WOMEN.

The success attending the endeavors of the men and women who are striving to have the California Legislature enact an eight-hour law for women is noteworthy. The Assembly has unanimously adopted the measure.

On the evening of February 16th a delegation of San Francisco women appeared before the Senate committee and routed the cold commercial arguments of the employers and their representatives.

The Sacramento "Bee" of the 17th inst. says: "The former laundry girl and the waitress appeared before the Senate Committee on Labor and Capital last night in opposition to the employer in a lengthy presentation of the merits of the Griffin eight-hour day bill for women. Senators were told that if the measure passed it would hurt business, and on the other hand, were told that if it passed much would be done toward preserving the health of the future mothers of the race in California."

"To sum up, those against the measure said it would hurt business and the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. Those for the measure said it would do much toward preserving the health of the working girl, thereby aiding in putting a stop to race suicide, better labor conditions among women generally and cut down greatly the percentage of tuberculosis among girls."

"Harris Weinstock, by letter, appeared with the workers in behalf of the measure. He has been in the department store business and asserted that he has found an eight-hour rule not a hardship on his business, even in the Christmas season of the year. On the other hand, J. T. Rattray, a machinist in the California Cotton Mill and an employee, appeared against the bill. When asked who paid his expenses to Sacramento he declined to answer."

"In opening for the measure, Assemblyman Griffin said it is a law already in twenty-five States and Washington has just passed a similar measure. It has been upheld by the Supreme Court of the United States on the ground that it protects the health of women. Griffin said that the majority of mothers of tomorrow are the working girls of today, and, that the nation may be preserved, the health of the mothers-to-be must be preserved."

"Mrs. Hannah Nolan, who said she worked sixteen years in a laundry, from the time she was fourteen years of age, took up the fight for the bill. Her argument was well put and, backed up by practical experience, apparently had a telling effect upon the auditors. In the cotton mills across the bay, she said, girls in their teens wore cloths over their hair to protect it against the lint, but there was nothing to protect the lungs against lint. That is why the anti-tuberculosis societies have indorsed the measure. Speaking of the laundries, Mrs. Nolan said the Eight-Hour Laundry of Sacramento and those in other cities have been a success in spite of laundrymen's declarations that such a limited number of hours would prevent them from competing with Chinese and Japanese."

"Sarah H. Dorr of the W. C. T. U. said that the 10,000 members of her organization in this State are for the measure."

"Miss Daisy Mank, who works in a cracker factory, said that formerly she and other girls were compelled to work from nine to twelve hours, but they organized a union and now work an even nine hours. The union, she said, also forced the cracker people to give cracker packers a relief to a fixed number of girls."

"Mrs. Margaret Seaman spoke for 500 garment workers, and Mrs. Louise LaRue gained a strong point when she asserted that the average waitress walks ten miles a day, and the Government will not allow an army mule to walk more than thirteen miles in the same time. 'The chambermaids

in the Hotel Sacramento do not work more than eight hours,' she told the hotelmen, 'and no hotel is doing more business than the Sacramento right now.'"

Walter Macarthur, John I. Nolan and other "mere men" contributed ably to the oratory, but all agree that to the women must be given the palm of victory in demolishing the assertion of the wage payers.

Worthy of special notice are our \$20 suits made to order. You'll pay \$30 to \$35 elsewhere. Try one. Neuhaus & Co., Tailors, 506 Market. \*\*\*

**New Orpheum** O'Farrell Street bet. Powell and Stockton  
Safest and Most Magnificent Theatre in America.  
Week Beginning this Sunday Afternoon.  
MATINEE EVERY DAY.

## ELBERT HUBBARD

The Sage of East Aurora, Fra Elbertus of the Philistine, in Heart-to-Heart Talks of Twenty Minutes. BIRD MILLMAN and her premiere Wire Artists: EMPIRE COMEDY FOUR; WALTER GRAHAM and HIS MANIKIN MUSIC HALL; BOUDINI BROTHERS; WELCH, MEALY and MONTROSE; LAWRENCE and FITZGERALD; NEW ORPHEUM MOTION PICTURES. Last Week, HELENA FREDERICK and CO. in the condensed presentation of "THE TALES OF HOFFMAN."

Evening Prices, 10, 25, 50, 75c. Box Seats, \$1.00.  
Matinee Prices (Except Sundays and Holidays), 10, 25, 50c.

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Largest and finest assortment in Diamonds, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Cut Glass, Opera Glasses, Umbrellas and Silver Novelties.  
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14K, 18K, 22K All watch repairing warranted for 2 years.  
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**Moving Picture Shows**  
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It Means to Us What Your  
Label Means to You



**Moving Picture Operators' Union**



### MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

Headquarters and secretaries' offices, 68 Haight street.

The regular weekly session of the board of directors was held last Tuesday, February 21st, President Albert A. Greenbaum presiding.

Marius L. Lytjen, violinist, was admitted to membership by examination.

Transfer cards were deposited by Eugene Wackeraw, pianist, Local No. 537; Bert Ragan, pianist, Local No. 76.

Reinstated to membership in good standing: C. T. Hasshagen, W. Wetzel, W. L. Blayney.

The partition in Jefferson Square Hall has been removed, making the hall Class D at all times. Members will please take notice when contracting for this hall.

Classification has been asked for Scottish Rite Hall, Sutter and Van Ness.

The next regular meeting of the branch will be held at headquarters, Oakland, on Thursday morning, March 2d. Members are requested to attend.

A member of this local writes from Honolulu advising musicians to stay away from that city. The theatres are in a combine, and cut salaries, etc., regardless of contracts. Conditions in general are not good there.

It is reported that L. Nicholson is very ill at his home. He has been in poor health for some time, but was much improved until a few days ago, when he suffered a relapse and is in a serious condition at this writing.

The following traveling members are reported playing this week at Columbia Theatre with the Arcadians: S. Simonson, No. 310; C. Fogg, No. 77; B. Bowron, No. 310; H. Goodman, No. 310; H. Dornheim, No. 310; R. Guterberlet, No. 310; H. Nawrotzky, No. 310.

Strike assessments, amounting to \$2 for January and February, are now due and payable to A. S. Morey, financial secretary. Members are requested to pay same as promptly as possible.

### FROM THE SOCIALISTS.

Alexander Irvine is one of the most unique personalities in public life today. From the subcellar of life and from the clutches of poverty and ignorance he struggled out into the open and up to a profession against tremendous odds.

"The World's Work" published the story of his life "From the Bottom Up" as a contrast to the life of John D. Rockefeller. He has no doubt created a greater sensation than any other minister in years.

First, as pastor of Pilgrim Church in New Haven, Conn., where he incurred the displeasure of his rich parishioners by identifying himself with the working people and the poor.

Second, as pastor of the Church of the Ascension, one of the most fashionable of New York's Fifth Avenue churches, he preached fearlessly the gospel of Universal Brotherhood.

Among his chief communicants were such capitalists as August Belmont and the Astors. His terrific arraignment of capitalism and open espousal of Socialism created a revolution in his church. Thousands of workingmen and women flocked every Sunday night to hear his message.

After battling for two years against tremendous odds, he was forced to resign.

No sooner did the doors of the church close on his back, than hundreds of liberal offers came pouring in from Chautauqua and Lyceum Bureaus where his value as an attraction in their line was known. Preferring to speak his message unhampered and unrestrained, Irvine has turned down numerous remunerative offers and is now lecturing under the auspices of the "Appeal to Reason," the militant Kansas weekly.

He is billed to speak in this city at Dreamland Rink on Thursday night, March 2d.

## Sale Prices Prevail

# \$11.75

## For Suit, Overcoat or Raincoat

### UNION MADE

### A Big Saving

Can be Made by Men Who Take Advantage of This Offer.

To be able to secure **reputable, stylish, high-grade and high-priced suits raincoats or overcoats for \$11.75** is a chance that does not come more than once or twice a year, here or at any other reliable firm. : : : : : : : : :

### PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRY

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### COLLECTIVE BARGAINING.

There is only one worse thing than war measures in settling industrial disputes. It is to settle in the wrong way issues over human rights. The one permanent issue at stake in the Chicago garment workers' strike is the right to bargain collectively for the rate of wages, the conditions of work and the redress of grievances. The employers have and exercise this right. Their claim to it is undisputed by their employees or by anyone else. The wage workers demand the same right in dealing with their organized and collectively powerful employers.

They justify this demand by the plea that they have no other way to exercise their right to "the freedom of contract," for singly and alone the individual employee is not and cannot be free to contract on equal terms with the collective, personal and financial resources of strong firms and great corporations. Combination is not more essential to business economy, safety and success than collective bargaining is an economic necessity to labor.—Graham Taylor.

### WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it:

American Bakery, 671 Broadway.  
American Tobacco Company.  
Bekin Van & Storage Company.  
Butterick patterns and publications.  
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe mfrs.  
California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.  
Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.  
Cerciat's Laundry, 1045 McAllister.  
Ferry Stables, 67 Clay and 925 Front.  
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.  
Hart, M., furnishing goods, 1548 Fillmore.  
McKenzie Broom Co., 315 Bryant.  
National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.  
Pacific Box Factory.  
Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.  
San Anselmo Dairy, 659 Francisco.  
Schmidt Lithograph Company.  
Standard Box Factory.  
United Cigar Stores  
Washington Square Theatre, Powell-Montgomery.

### TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

The regular monthly meeting will be held next Sunday afternoon, February 26th, at 316 Fourteenth street. An early attendance will gain you a check worth money. Beside regular business of importance, proposed changes to the election laws will be considered after initiation.

W. F. Axtell has been obliged to seek medical relief for a swollen tongue.

F. L. Dutcher of the "Bulletin" has returned from a vacation spent near San Bernardino.

The "Daily and Sunday Herald" of Spokane, Wash., was bought in at the receiver's sale on February 18th by F. P. Gregg, a job printer, whose bid of \$10,000 was the only offer made. The paper was founded one year ago. Its assets are estimated at \$15,000, with liabilities of \$150,000, exclusive of \$250,000 bonds.

Dissatisfaction among printers working on the "Evening American" and the Chicago "Examiner" may cause trouble. The foremen resigned February 7th because they anticipated a strike. S. S. Corvalho, administrator of the Hearst estate, was sent from New York City to confer with the officers of Chicago Typographical Union. The controversy arose over the two plants on the two papers, the management asserting that both plants should be operated as one. The New York "Call" says that this claim was made after negotiations had been completed for the new scale, and after editorials had appeared that the publications were separate institutions.

The Sacramento "Bee" is authority for the statement that three bills designed to give to the city of San Francisco the right to extend certain streets so as to cut through the center of the cemeteries, slicing several of the oldest burial grounds, were laid upon the table on the evening of February 16th by the Judiciary Committee of the Assembly and will remain there in peaceful sleep, unless the authors demand a report and take them upon the floor for action. N. Gray, representing the Laurel Hill Cemetery, opposed the measures, objecting to the disturbance of the sacred ground of the dead, and arguing against throwing aside sentiment and reverence for the departed for a few dollars, when as a matter of fact the streets could be extended around the Laurel Hill Cemetery.

Members are asked by the label committee to bring printing without the union label to the meeting next Sunday. That is all that will be necessary. The energetic workers will provide a receptacle for the offerings, and will see that the parties ordering the printing are courteously requested to ask for our little friend.

R. O. Kennard and J. J. O'Rourke were initiated to membership in the Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society at its last meeting, and applications were received from O. A. McDermott and C. J. Stuart.

The "Pacific Union Printer" of April, 1890, tells of the annual election. There were four men in the race for president. The constitution at that time required that officials should receive a majority vote. Two elections were necessary. S. H. Jenner was the majority choice, although he was not the top man at the first election. The idea is good. The principle has been lost subsequently in our union life. One of the first planks of democracy is majority rule. The voters of the city showed at the last Charter amendment election their wish in the matter. No. 21 might, advantageously, restore the old law.

The following twenty-five names will comprise the next funeral delegation: H. Hurst, C. H. Jensen, A. R. Jephson, W. A. Johns, James Johnson, P. T. Johnson, Philip Johnson, L. F. Jones, Mrs. M. A. Jordan, Axel Johnson, Chas. W. Jacobs, H. G. Jennings, Robt. Kalmuk, John Kane, D. J. Keefe, J. A. Keefe, Wm. M. Keirns, J. W. Kelly, J. T. Kelsey, R. O. Kennard, R. B. Kennedy, J. H. Kenney, J. H. Keppler, Miss L. P. Kern and D. J. Keser.



**DIRECTORY OF LABOR COUNCIL UNIONS**

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth Street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursday at 7:30 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phones, Market 56; Home M 1226.

Alaska Fishermen—95 Steuart.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 2—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 4—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 5—Meet alternate Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 92 Steuart.

Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Garibaldi Hall, Broadway and Kearny.

Bakers' Auxiliary (Crackers)—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 1524 Powell.

Bakers (Pie)—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Bakers, No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Barbers—Meet 2d and 4th Mon., 343 Van Ness Ave.

Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—Meet 2d Wednesdays, 224 Guerrero.

Bartenders, No. 41—Meet Mondays, 1213 Market.

Bay and River Steamboatmen—Hdqs., 51 Steuart.

Beer Drivers, No. 227—Headquarters, 177 Capp; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays.

Beer Bottlers, No. 293—Headquarters 177 Capp; meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters.

Bindery Women, No. 125—Meet 2d Friday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine), No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Boat Builders—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Boiler Makers, No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.

Boiler Makers, No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.

Boiler Makers, No. 410—J. Toohey; 618 Precita Ave.

Book Binders, Paper Rulers, Paper Cutters and Folding Machine Operators' Union, No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, 14th and Guerrero.

Boot and Shoe Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 8:30 p. m., Moseback's Hall.

Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 24th and Howard.

Bootblacks—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Garibaldi Hall.

Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.

Brass and Chandler Workers, No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Brewery Workmen, No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 31—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 314 14th.

Carpenters, No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Carpenters, No. 304—Meet Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.

Carpenters, No. 483—Meet Mondays, 124 Fulton.

Carpenters, No. 1082—Meet Fridays, 124 Fulton.

Carpenters, No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Wolf's Hall, Ocean View.

Cement Workers, No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Chauffeurs, No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays in afternoon, other Fridays in evening, at 395 Franklin. S. T. Dixon, business agent.

Cigar Makers—Headquarters, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers, No. 9—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Jefferson Square Hall; Jake Hyams, secretary, 2464 California.

Composition Roofers, No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Cooks' Helpers—Headquarters, 807 Folsom; meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays.

Cooks, No. 44—Headquarters, 338 Kearny; meet 1st and 3d Thursday nights.

Coopers, No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Drug Clerks, No. 472—Meet Fridays at 9 p. m., at 343 Van Ness Ave.

Electrical Workers, No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Electrical Workers, No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 395 Franklin.

Electrical Workers, No. 537—Meet Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.

Electrical Workers, No. 633—Meet Tuesdays, 395 Franklin.

Elevator Constructors, No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Furniture Handlers, No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Garment Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Garment Workers, No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers, No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Gas Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 306 14th.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet Thursdays, 343 Van Ness Ave.; office, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Hackmen—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Kendrick's Hall, 454 Valencia. Headquarters, same place.

Hatters—C. Davis, secretary, 1178 Market.

Hoisting Engineers, No. 59—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Horseshoers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Housesmiths and Iron Workers, No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.

Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Sunday (10:30 a. m.), Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness Ave.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Longshore Lumbermen's Protective Association—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Lumber Clerks' Association—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Machine Hands—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge, No. 1—W. B. Atkinson, Rec. Sec., 1606 Castro.

Machinists, No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 228 Oak.

Mailers—Meet 4th Mon., at Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Cutters, No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Workers, No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Ave.

Milkers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, at Helvetia Hall, 3964 Mission; headquarters, 641 California.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Millmen, No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millmen, No. 423—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millwrights, No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Molders, No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Moving Picture Operators, Local 162, International Alliance Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Newspaper Carriers, No. 12,831—Meet at 2089 15th, St. Helen's Hall. M. Boehm, Sec., 443 Franklin.

Newspaper Solicitors, No. 12,766—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th. V. L. Kline, secretary, 204 Valencia.

Painters, No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Paste Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, 441 Broadway.

Pattern Makers—Meet alternate Saturdays, at headquarters, Pacific Building, Fourth and Market.

Pavers, No. 18—Meet 1st Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Photo Engravers, No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

Picture Frame Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Headquarters, 457 Bryant.

Plasterers, No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Friday, Kendrick's Hall, 450 Valencia.

Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 557 Clay.

Printing Pressmen, No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, business agent, 557 Clay.

Rammermen—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Retail Clerks, No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 124 Fulton.

Retail Shoe Clerks, No. 410—Meet Fridays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Riggers' Protective Union—Meet 1st Mondays, 10 Howard.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 44 East.

Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Sheet Metal Workers, No. 104—Meet 224 Guerrero.

Ship Drillers—Meet last Sunday, 114 Dwight.

Sign and Pictorial Painters, No. 510—Meet Building Trades Temple.

Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—R. E. Franklin, 649 Castro.

Stable Employees—Meet Tuesdays, 395 Franklin.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Steam Engineers, No. 64—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Steam Shovel and Dredge Men, No. 29—Meet 2d Tuesday, Golden Eagle Hotel, 253 Third; J. P. Sherbesman, secretary-treasurer.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 1st Wednesdays, Pacific Building, Fourth and Market.

Street Railway Employees—Meet Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 741 47th Ave., Richmond District.

Sugar Workers—Meet 2d Sunday afternoon and 3d Thursday evening, 316 14th.

Tailors (Journeyman), No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Tanners—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 24th and Potrero Ave.

Teamsters, No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.

Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 Bryant.

Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

Tobacco Workers—Miss M. Kerrigan, 290 Fremont.

Typographical, No. 21—Meet last Sunday, 316 14th; headquarters, Room 237 Investors' Building, Fourth and Market. L. Michelson, Sec.-Treas.

Undertakers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 431 Duboce Ave.

United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple. W. F. Dwyer, secretary.

Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Varnishers and Polishers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Waiters, No. 30—Meet Wednesdays, 8:30 p. m., at headquarters, 61 Turk.

Waitresses, No. 48—Meet Mondays, at headquarters, Pacific Building, Fourth and Market.

Water Workers, No. 12,306—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Lily Hall, 135 Gough.

Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Wood Carvers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Woman's Union Label League, Local 258—Mrs. Hannah Nolan, secretary-treasurer, 3719A Seventeenth street.

**For Women in Union and Home**

The United States Supreme Court has other things besides dry arguments and tiresome briefs. For instance, it has a poetess—Mrs. Jean Wright Swope, daughter of Major J. Montgomery Wright, marshal of the court. Under her maiden name, Jean Wright, she has just published a volume, entitled "A Fool on a Roof." Henry Waterson hailed Mrs. Swope as a new genius to the extent of two columns in the Louisville "Courier Journal." Mrs. Swope is a Louisville product.

The women of Jackson, Miss., are to have a "travelers' aid" stationed at the Union depot. The position has been given to Miss Ellene Ransome, whose work will be to look after the comfort and happiness of women who are traveling.

Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, Superintendent of Schools in Chicago and president of the National Educational Association, is a faithful advocate of the smiling habit and, when speaking, her rather plain features are illumined with smiles, which she says will win when other factors are powerless. Mrs. Young's theory is that the downward droop of the mouth in a teacher has the effect of discouragement in pupils.

Dr. Rosalie Slaughter Morton is chairman of hygiene committee of the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs, which has arranged for a series of meetings open to the public. The meetings held by the committee last year were attended by thousands of women.

Dr. Elizabeth Gallimore, one of the best known physicians in California, died recently at her home in San Jose. She was secretary of the Santa Clara County Medical Society.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe wrote in the "Woman's Journal" of January 23, 1909: "In Wyoming, women have had full suffrage since 1869. The Wyoming Secretary of State, in a letter to Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, of Boston, says that 90 per cent of them vote. The Colorado Secretary of State, in a letter to Mrs. Charles Park, of Boston, says that 80 per cent of Colorado women register, and about 72 per cent vote. The Chief Justice of Idaho and all the Justices of the State Supreme Court have signed a published statement that 'the large vote cast by the women establishes the fact that they take a lively interest.' In Australia, at the last Federal election for which we have the figures, 628,235 men voted and 431,033 women. When woman suffrage was granted in New Zealand in 1893, of the 139,915 women in the colony, 109,461 registered to vote; and the number of women voting has increased at each triennial parliamentary election since."



# A. G. CLÉMENT

## MERCHANT TAILOR

### HAS NOW UNIONIZED HIS TWO STORES 914 Market and 270 Market



### SUITS TO ORDER \$25.00 UP

The "Square Deal"  
Shoe House

B. KATSCHINSKI

The Store of  
"Honest Qualities"

## PHILADELPHIA SHOE CO.

"THE GREATEST SHOE HOUSE IN THE WEST"

825 MARKET STREET Opposite Stockton St.  
Commercial Bldg.

San Francisco's Union Shoe Store

## Help Home Industry

WEAR SAN FRANCISCO MADE SHOES

HELP KEEP THE MONEY AT HOME

Help to keep our local Union Shoemakers steadily employed. Every dollar that you spend to help pay the wages of your fellow workman—directly and indirectly helps you. The more work they have, the more work you have—it's simply a case of demand and supply.

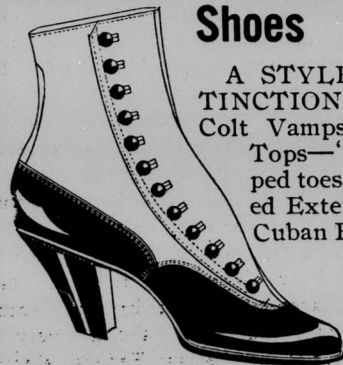
LET US ALL STAND TOGETHER for the cause of "Home Industry" and "Unionism"—and another thing—you will find San Francisco Union-Made Shoes will Look as Well, Fit as Well and Wear Better than any other shoes.

WHY NOT TRY A PAIR OF HOME-MADE SHOES?

Our Store Will be Open Saturday All Day and Saturday Evening Until 10 O'clock

WE ILLUSTRATE SOME SPLENDID STYLES BELOW:

### Women's "Home-Made" Shoes



A STYLE OF DISTINCTION—Patent Colt Vamps, Dull Kid Tops—"Drop" tipped toes, Hand Sewed Extension Soles, Cuban Heels—a shoe that will appeal to the particular dresser.

\$3<sup>50</sup>

UNION  
STAMPED

\$3<sup>50</sup>

### Men's "Home-Made" Shoes

NEWEST MODELS, made up in Patent Colt and dull "Velvet Calf"—on all the newest shaped lasts, in all the latest patterns—newest styles—hand welt soles.

\$3<sup>50</sup> \$4<sup>00</sup>

Union Stamped



### POSTAL CLERKS FAVOR REST DAY.

The following resolutions were passed by the Post Office Clerks' Union at its last regular monthly meeting, and the "Labor Clarion" hopes they will prove successful in their aim:

Whereas, A movement has been started in many large cities throughout the country with the object of closing the general delivery windows and the abolition of delivering mail to callers on Sunday in the post office, and has met with the cordial support of the public, and

Whereas, Such a movement is now under consideration by the San Francisco Letter Carriers' Association, with respect to San Francisco, and,

Whereas, We, the members of Post Office Clerks' Union, Local No. 2, believe this elimination of Sunday work would be beneficial to the postal clerks, allowing them freedom on Sunday, and

Whereas, We believe the general public to be in favor of Sunday closing and would suffer little inconvenience from such an innovation, the special delivery feature being available for urgent business, and we also believe the majority of callers are such more through custom than necessity, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Post Office Clerks' Union, in regular meeting assembled, heartily indorses the Sunday-closing movement, and pledges the Letter Carriers' Association our hearty support and co-operation to accomplish the desired results; and be it further

Resolved, That we instruct our delegates to the Labor Council to present a resolution on this subject for the consideration and approval of that body, and that copies of this resolution be sent to the press and to the Letter Carriers' Association.

Carmen in Manchester, England, have made demands for a day of eight hours. This the corporations refused and the men have appealed for the services of a board of arbitration. The men are not asking for an increase of wages, but claim that the number of hours they are compelled to work is too much of a strain on them.

A woman woke up her husband at dead of night and told him a burglar was in the house. "I don't want you to go after him," she explained, "but I do want you to remember that if you find anything missing from your pockets in the morning, it wasn't me."